A number of petitions were presented; and bills (of private character) were introduced. Mr. Hannegan submitted a series of resolutions declaring that no treaty of peace should be entered into with Mexico other than would give the United States the most suitable line of defence; that it may be proper to hold its territory as a province; and that no foreign intervention be accepted. Laid over.

Mr. Yulee, from the naval committee, reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 to complete a dry dock at New York city; which was subsequently passed, as was the bill appointing assistant surgeons in the navy.

The order of the day-the ten regiment bill -was taken up. Mr. Johnson, of Md., commenced by ex-

pressing his unwillingness to delay the passage of the bill.

Is the war just and honorable or otherwise: has it been properly prosecuted; and what is the just purpose for which it should be prosecuted? He considered that there were circumstances which rendered it necessary to re- President for not calling out sufficient force, fer to personal matters. If mad enough to crave a higher post than he now occupied, he would scorn to pander to popular clamor for in all the conflicts, was almost incredible and Executive power. There was no office in the gift of the President he would accept-none haps have carried us to the capital, without in the gift of the people, he desired. As to popularity, he estimated it as nothing when sought after. He would not avow any political opinion he did not entertain, or suppress any sentiment, to acquire popularity. He came into his present place opposed to the administration on all great fundamental points; and still believed it mistaken. But new questions had arisen, growing out of the war .-He knew he differed with those of his party in Mr Johnson spoke with reference to the the Senate. No consideration should induce an honorable man to withhold his sentiments, when he believed his country's honor at stake. If he should falter in his own judgment, he

cognize such difference of opinion in the true spirit of patriotism. There may be mere followers of party camp, to whom he could make no appeal of reason, but he felt confident, all right minds would appreciate his motives

Is the war honorable and just? He believed it was, and hoped that such would be the decision of the legislative power. He believed, when war was declared, it was justifiable by the invasion and provocation of Mexico. The judgment of the civilized world would sanction this averment. To receive insult, would have sunk us in the estimation of other nations. National honor is national pow-

He declared the war to be just and honora ble; and if not, we should receive the denom ination of robbers, &c.; and thus we should bring dishonor on the nation.

He had nothing to say for the President but only to speak for himself. His feelings and judgment forbade his denouncing his country under such circumstances.

He then went into a history of the declaration of independence on the part of Texas, and defended its position against the assumption of Mexico, and its annexation to the Uni ted States. The United States was bound to defend every foot of ground recognized as Texan territory. We had attempted to negotiate; but Mexi-

co declined, assuming annexation as a cause of war. She rejected our minister. Was the United States not justified in striking a blow for justice and honor, on the utmost limit of Texas-and, if necessary, anticipate Mexico on her own territory. She was there to re-The question of boundary in dispute, the

assumption of Mexico, rendered it equally just on our part, as hers, to take post upon it. It was a forced necessity.

It has been said a march on disputed territory is an act of hostility. Grant it. But the marshalling of troops, and the avowed purpose to take possession of territory, is equalv cause of war-and such was the fact on the part of Mexico. After 1834, no Mexican functionary or ci-

tizen dared occupy territory where the first battles were fought in May, 1846. He was opposed to falling back and fighting these battles over this side of the Rio

Grande. It is said the war is unjust. We have fall sified truth, if such be the fact, by sending troops to slaughter men and women by thousands. It is proposed to give additional men to prosecute the war. Can any country do such deeds? Have we no honor left? Our cause is just As a christian people, however deeply we may deplore war, we cannot but feel our justice; and the responsibility rests

with Mexico As to the cause of the war, he believed i to have resulted from the course of the President, under the action of Congress annexing Texas, and afterwards removing the troops to Corpus Christi. The President's action, he considered, the ultimate cause of this deplorable war. Annexation was not the cause of war--it was the course of the President, not the simple act itself. The first movement of troops was improper. Why was Congress, then in session, not advised? Upon the hands of the President rests the blood of the thousands who have bestrewed the batt'e fields .-

the cause of hostile array against this govern-Mr. Johnson said that he felt rather unwell and, by courtesy, the bill was laid over, to allow him an opportunity to conclude to-mor-

And the Scnate adjourned. House of Representatives .- This mornfor carrying the Southern mail was announ-

Mr. Goggin moved that the resolution and amendments agreed to in committee be com- ico, it being worth more than is due us, would mitted to the committee on the post office and be unjust. post roads, that they might report all the facts, with such modifications as may be expedient. tion to adjourn. Mr. Brodhead remarked that all the facts had been placed in possession of the House; and, to get rid of the subject, moved that it be claims, reported a resolution authorising the

vail-yeas 69, navs 124. on Saturday when the House adjourned.

The first was that of Mr. Jones, of Tenn., to the effect that if the former arrangement for disposed of when, carrying the Southern mail be restored, the Potomac Railroad and Steamboat Company shall indemnify the Bay line for the loss of the state of the Union, and resumed the conthe contract. Yeas 97, nays 97. The Chair

the post office department, was adopted.

measures of the administration generally. gave it as his opinion that unless Mexico skall from a fair and full investigation.

ing resumed the chair.

indemnity, the whole of that country will finally be subjugated, and come into this Un
Truly the Whigs of the House are sions referred to by the senior counsel.

A number of petitions were presented, and come into this Un
Truly the Whigs of the House are sions referred to by the senior counsel.

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Truly the Whigs of the House are sions referred to by the senior counsel.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the use of the nall was granted to the Colonization Society, for its meeting on the 18th inst.; and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1848. SENATE. - A resolution calling 'for correspondence between commissioner Trist and the Mexican authorities, &c., was offered. Laid

Mr. Hunter g ve notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill repealing the act ceding Alexandria to Virginia. Mr. Cass, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for an increase of the staff of the United States army for a limited time. A resolution admitting the publishers of the

Union to the floor of the Senate was adop-The consideration of the ten regiment bill

was resumed. Mr. Johnson, of Md., concluded his speech

commenced yesterday. He had said, and still believel, that the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande was the immediate cause of war; but believed if would have dared to cross that river-no blood would have been shed. He denounced the men to be raised. The disparity of numbers appalling. Thirty thousand men, might, perthe loss of blood. The President now complains of want of means to prosecute the war vigorously. He was bold to say, that had the President called out 50,000 volunteers, after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, there would never have been another blow struck by Mexico. The waste of blood and money was to be attributed to the error of the Presi-

propositions whether we should withdraw our roops, and assume a defensive, line, or whether we shall prosecute it so as to compel Mexi

should be unworthy of esteem. There was a If to carry on the war, was simply to end difference of opinion-but he violates decoin extinguishing Mexican nationality, he rum and public confidence, who did not reshould oppose it; but, if it was designed to protect our national honor and demand justice, t should receive his hearty support. To withdraw troops would produce a perpetual war, and he favored a vigorous prosecution of the war as most conducive to its speedy termination; and justice in a final adjustment.

He went into a review of the resources of the revenue to be derived from Mexico-its mining interests, stamp duties. &c .- as sufficient to support our troops. Diverting these means of resources in this way would be a strong inducement in favor of Mexico's coming to desirable terms of peace.

Prosecute the war in this way and it would bring the Mexican rulers to terms of honorable peace And now what were we to understand by an "honorable peace?" He had no fears such as entertained by others, as to the result of the war. He believed the people would be satisfied with the Rio Grande as a boundary. In opposing the acquisition of territory, he meant simply to oppose it as by force-it was a question of propriety. In reference to its being a means of extending slavery, he felt no other disposition than to carry out the princip'es entertained from reason and education The North were mistaken in meddling with the question of slavery, in this connection, and the South owed it to itelf to act on the defensive.

We have imdemnity in the achievement of our arms, and the electric thrill of joy experienced by every lover of his country after every battle; and in securing us forever against aggression from that or any other quarter. He favored the bill, as the mortality be-

tween volunteers and regulars, is as ten to one. During the past few months, many hundred men offering for enlistment in the regular army, had been rejected,-all sorts of people get in among volunteers, (he spoke it with no lisrespect,) and hence their liability to disease

He had heard, with regret, from different sources, (even from a Baltimore pulpit,) that this war was to enlarge the era of Protestant religion, as well as liberty-that its influence would be to overthrow the established (Catholic) religion of Mexico. We should do nothing to favor such motives-these results must be left to time and intelligence.

[Note by the Reporter.—I regret to find a most annoying error in my report of yesterday in Mr. Johnson's speech. The paragraph towards the close, commencing, "as to the cause Union of the war," from its phraseology places the honorable Senator in a wrong position, and as expressing sentiments in conflict with those uttered in another part of his speech. The simple fact is, the paragraph should have placed Mr. J. as declaring, as he did, most emphatically, the primary cause of war to have been the annexation of Texas, and the course of the President, in removing troops, &c., as incidental in producing an actual state of war.] Mr. Clayton desired to know if Scott or Taylor had desired the men, as designated by

the bill, to be raised. Mr. Cass answered that the commander-inchief had suggested the increasing of the ar my in Mexico to 50,000 men.

Several Senators inquired if the document from which Mr. Cass read had been sent into Congress. Mr. C. said no, it contained a project of the means of prosecuting the war, and t was deemed not prudent to make it public

After some suggestions from Mr. Critten-It was a cause of difficulty between Mexico den, Mr. Cass remarked that the ten regiments and the President; and annexation was not proposed were called for; but the other bill on the table for raising 20,000 volunteers

would only be called for by the President as necessity required. Mr. Crittenden spoke briefly against the

Mr. Clayton opposed the bill upon the ground that it would be sanctioning the design of the President in grasping territory, or ing the state of the question on the resolution forcing Mexico to surrender California, &c .-He would never sanction the acquisition of

House of REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, from the committee of low committees time to prepare business. laid on the table; but the motion did not pre- Clerk of the House to prepare, in conjunction acting upon the ten regiment bill. The mowith some person employed by him, an index tion prevailed. The question was then stated on the motion to all the claims presented from the fourteenth of Mr. Goggin to recommit; but this was su- Congress to the conclusion of the twenty- vessels conveying emigrants to Africa; which bardment of Fort Brown. perseded by the House sustaining the call for ninth; showing the names of the claimants, was passed. the previous question, which brought the the object of the claims, and where the bills House to a vote on the amendments pending reported, but not definitely acted on, can be

solved itself into a committee of the whole on uttering what he believed to be the opinion of Mr. Jameson made a humorous speech a- of impeachment against the President, and sideration of the resolution to refer to the ap-

the President's annual message. fusing to order it to be engrossed for a third tary had committed egregious blunders.

took up the President's message—the question towards the conclusion of his remarks, said colleague had attempted to place the cause of being on referring the several branches to the that if the eighty-five whigs who, the other the war on the ground of annexation of Texday, voted that the President commenced the as; but he differed with him. No body doubt- day next. Mr. McClernand spoke in favor of the war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally, ed the right of Texas to assume an indepenwere in earnest, as honorable men they ought dent position. He referred to Mr. Johnson's Mr. Stanton differed from the President in to bring forward articles of impeachment. assuming importance for the treaty with Santhe views expressed in the veto message; and However, the Executive had nothing to fear ta Anna, and denied its validity—declared it a

WASHINGTON, Jun. 12, 1848. SENATE. - Among the petitions presented were several by Mr. Hale, from citizens of Maine, Massachusetts, and Ohio, opposing the war with Mexico, and asking the withdrawal of our troops. Some of them were from associations of ladies, and one from the denomi-

Mr. Sevier, from committee, reported back the bill for settling certain old claims against the U. S. Government becoming responsible.

A bill refunding certain money to the Secretary of Wisconsin, was passed. The resolutions offered some days since, by

juestion of slavery, were taken up. it necessary to receive from Mexico territory, them by force. Taylor had some 8,000 soldiers, no Mexican our rapid growth as a nation. Our progress new, and absurd. Mexico is already conquer-

> we save its territory, and promote our own the spirit of territorial acquisition. interests, in keeping off foreign encroachment.

The subject was then laid aside.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up. Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill. He believed more troops asked him if he did not sanction voting 50,- ed, in ordering the troops to Corpus Christi, would embarrass the campaign-having more | 000 men, after the first battles. Mr. P. an- not as apprehending an attack on Texas, but mouths to feed. Gen'l Scott had told him, swered affirmatively, as a matter of protection to settle the question of boundary, was interprevious to going to Mexico, that with four to our troops engaged. week. More men would have aided in pre- address the Senate, on his motion the Senate that a persistance would compel him to atvious battles, but this would be useless now. adjourned After reviewing official reports, &c., he allu-

never get them back. Already those in the Messrs. Schenck and Rhett, under the opera- House of Representatives .- A resolution heart of Mexico are proposing permanent oc- tion of the previous question, the resolution cupation-railroads, telegraphs, presses, &c., was passed-ayes 83, noes 79. are spoken of, or established. Admit Mexico as States, and with eight million of abolitionists already among us, you endanger the insti- two o'clock. tation of slavery.

hold it as a province.

warmth of the admission of Santa Anna into Jay's treaty. Mexico. Territory acquired by treaty, not force, he should not object to

Mr. C. having concluded, Mr. Butler offered a substitute, designating a further (limited) increase of the standing army.

The Senate then went into an executive session, and subsequently adjourned. House of Representatives .- Mr. Robinson offered a resolution to close, at two o'clock to-day, the debate on the resolution to refer the several branches of the President's annual message to the appropriate committees. But on motion of Mr. Stephens it was laid upon the table—yeas 99; navs 74.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to amend an act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, day for Tuesday next. and for other purposes; so that promotion may

not debar a private of his bounty. Mr. King, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorising certain promotions in the naval service. Which were severally committed to the

Mr. Stanton, from the committee on naval

On motion of Mr. Botts, the committee on Union.

n battle, and for an asylum for worn out or Brown, opposite Matamoras. wounded soldiers. It was referred to the committee on revolutionary pensions.

laying tonnage duties to improve the naviga- committee to sustain him in the position. ion within the same; which was referred to the committee on commerce.

A large number of reports were made; and the House, in committee, resumed the further consideration of the President's annual mes-

that blood was first shed on Mexican soil. The committee rose and the House adjourn-

Washington, Jan 13, 1848. Senate.—A large number of petitions were Mr. Mangum offered a resolution, calling upon the President to furnish the Senate with territory by force or robbery. To compel all the plans of conducting the war, estimates, those who voted the other day that the war Mexico to surrender California and New Mex- &c., as suggested by Gen. Scott, not incompa- was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally betible with the public interest.

A bill from the House, granting a registry Without concluding, he gave way to a mo- to the barque Sarah and Eliza, was passed. adjourn it stands adjourned till Monday, to al- circumstances than its merits. Mr. Cass opposed it, upon the ground of

The ten regiment bill was taken up, when, Mr. Pearce, of Md., expressed regret at differing with his colleague (Mr. Johnson) upon yer of mingling political feelings with a mea-This resolution was briefly debated, but not so fundamental a question. The Legislature sure which should have suppressed party moof Maryland is now in session, and his term tives, and called forth the better sensations of On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House re- of service about expiring. He felt justified in the heart.

instead of Mexico. He believed Mexico in- seat. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, spoke in tended well, if dilitory, and a resort to war to The House then, in committee of the whole, support of the President's veto message; and, enforce these claims, was monstrous. His views, and the committee rose. treaty made by a prisoner and ratified by a peared, qualified, and took his seat. shortly agree to a treaty of peace, giving us Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, argued the runaway. He admitted the right of Texas to Mr Lincoln, of Illinois, succeeded to the authorities defining the boundary, &c. The the abolition of slavery in the District of Co- can be consistent only by exercising their con-The committee rose, and the Speaker have floor, and the committees rose and the House first movement of our troops, was to plant our lumbia.

on Mexican territory, and our troops in the zing the appointment of a committee to invesmidst of Mexican cotton fields. Mr. Calhoun (interrupting) remarked that United States mint at Philadelphia.

he had held the line of boundary as an open question, at the time of annexation. Mr. Sevier (interrupting) said the President would develope the plan of future operations (Tyler) had given, in obedience to an order, at in conducting the war. nation of Unitarians of Boston, numerously the time of acting upon the annexation resolution, a map, defining the line to be the Rio pressed at this time, and suggested that it Grande to its mouth.

Mr. Pearce (continuing) had understood the plans, &c., of the Government in reference to Mexico, with an amendment providing against boundary, as mapped, was only intended to conducting the war, as exposing them to the mean an assumed boundary, extending from enemy. its head—the region of eternal snows, to its Mr. Mangum said the last general order of terminus, the scene of perpetual flowers. He the commander-in-chief clearly showed a dedenounced the ordering of troops to the Rio sign to seize and hold all the important points Grande, as a usurpation of power. He refer- in Mexico, and so long as the Executive Mr. Dickinson, of New York, recognizing the red to the out-posts held by England, and al- withheld from Congress a fair view of his deright of the people of territories to regulate the so the north-eastern boundary, as cases of for- signs, he would feel compelled to vote against bearance and arbitration-neither Presidents either men or money for the disposal of the Mr. Dickinson, in advocating these resolu- Washington or Jackson, in power at these re- President. ions, argued that circumstances would render spective periods, ever thought of adjusting resolution was laid aside.

as indemnity; and the question was whether He denied that there could be a state of war, the authorities of territory so acquired should unless declared by Congress-though hostili- mittee on post offices and post roads to inquire have the right to regulate all local institutions. ties may exist. He scouted the idea of indem- into the best mode of facilitating the transpor-Statesmen of earlier days did not contemplate nity growing out of injured honor, as entirely tation of the northern and southern mails. as a nation is onward. Our form of govern- ed; her government destroyed, and her means ment is adapted to extended territory. Much of support annihilated. He was opposed to the President's mode of conducting the war matter now engrossing Congress might be lef. annexing Mexican territory-or any portion and favored the substitute previously offered under act of Congress, authorizing 50,000 to the States. The Mexican government of it—to our government, as guarding against by himself, for increasing the regular army would fall of itself; and by our protection, perpetual difficulties. Now is the time to stop in a smaller ratio than that proposed in the

He opposed prosecuting the war upon intended to send out armed jailors, deprived of We have the right, from conquest, to suggest grounds of expense. He was prepared for the the inspired stimulant of victory and honor. crisis, ant if it was demanded to win farther The President was no doubt honest in decla-Mr. D. having concluded, Mr. Yulee offer- military glory, it was proper to bear the bur- ring it was not intended to overthrow the ed an amendment recognizing the power of thens, and not postpone the latter for future Mexican government-yet such would be the control existing in the people of the United generations. The proposition to sequestor the result. States and the States. Mr. Hale offered a resources of Mexico, is illusory, and we should substitute for the whole, declaring that slave. be compelled to resort to some extraordinary selling with the President, some of the best ry should be entirely prohibited in acquired financial scheme.

He would not vote a dollar to conduct the whose advice he would do well to receive and war, or a man to prosecute it. He desired act upon. speedy peace. Mr. P. having concluded, Mr. Johnson to the war, to show that the President design-

thousand regulars, he could whip any number | Mr. Badger took the floor, but remarking he Taylor met the Mexican forces actually upon of Mexicans, if it should rain soldiers for a had understood that Mr. Calhoun desired to an invasive march, and warned their General

House of Representatives .- A resolution | thus opened. ded to the President's suggestion requiring was offered yesterday by Mr. Schenck, from Mr. B. favored sending commissioners to "indemnity for the past, and security for the the committee on naval affairs, instructing the treat as to boundary, and to know how much future," and remarked that he had heard that committee to inquire into the legality of the territory the President desired for indemnity expression defined as meaning the taking of order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, During some further remarks, Mr. Davis reone-half of Mexico as indemnity for the past, giving an assimilated rank to surgeons, assis- ferred to the influence inspired in Mexico by and the other half for security against the fu- tant surgeons and pursers, and as to whether the hope of having our troops withdrawn. ture. He was opposed to such indemnity and the order shall be continued or repealed. It Mr. B. having concluded, on motion, the was then laid on the table. This morning the Senate went into Executive session, and, after If we send this armed mass of men, you can vote was reconsidered. After remarks by a brief sitting, adjourned.

A resolution was adopted, to close the debate on the President's message to-morrow at

Much excitement was occasioned by the propriety of making an appropriation for the He denied that the revenue of Mexico would reading of a message of the President, in resupport our army; it was folly to attempt to ply to a resolution of the House calling for by removing the obstructions at the entrance copies of all instructions relative to the return | thereof, and that they report by bill or other-By the passage of this bill, you extend Ex- of Santa Anna to Mexico. The President says wise. ecutive patronage and influence, in the com- that a compliance with the call would be inmissioning of five hundred and forty officers: compatible with the public interests, and he the table. and as tending to keep up a spirit in favor of adverts to the course of Washington on the continuing the war. He spoke with much occasion of his being called on for a copy of

Several motions were immediately made for the disposition of the message. Mr. Adams contended that the President should have answered the call. Mr. Holmes, of S. C., complimented the furnish to the House the report and map of

President for his firmnes, and expressed the Lt. Emory, giving the route of the army unhope that he would always be guided by the der Gen'l Kearny from Missouri to the Pacific conduct of Washington. Mr. Schenck expressed himself in indignant terms against the course of the President. Mr. Houston, of Ala,, supported the posi-

tion taken by the President Mr. C. J. Ingersoll read from a book to to the House the specific purpose for which show that the President was sustained by he applied to the last Congress for three mil-After some further business, reports were Washington, Madison, Livingston, and Mar- lions of dollars, and the reasons which he bad

After remarks by Messrs Toombs and Collamer, the message was made the order of the And the House adjourned

Washington, Jan. 14, 1848. THE SENATE did not sit to-day, having adourned over until Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- In the House

reports of committees were called for. They were, for the most part, of a private charac-

affairs, reported a bill to give the sailors and Mr. Smith, of Illinois, from the committee ter General can be relieved from his contract marines in the Gulf of Mexico the same privi- on roads and canals, reported a bill for the with the Bay Company for carrying the great lege as the soldiers enjoy, to receive letters continuation of the Cumberland road through free of postage. After debate, it was referred the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Mis- which the transportation can be restored to to the committee on the post office and post souri; which was read twice and committed to the Richmond Rail Road and Steam Boat comthe committee of the whole on the state of the

nilitary affairs was discharged from the fur- The House then went into committee on the intention to move an amendment to the title of ther consideration of the memorials asking private calendar, and took up a bill granting the bill, to establish the Smithsonian Institution Congress to provide for a retiring list for offi- a pension to Mary Brown, the widow of Ja- so as to read "a bill to establish the Washcers of the army in Mexico, for the support of cob Brown, of the revolution, and the step- ington University, for the benefit of the inditheir widows and children if they should fall mother of Major Brown, who fell at Camp gent children of the District of Columbia."

Mr. Giddings moved that the bill be laid a- that it is inexpedient to order our troops to reside with a recommendation that it do not treat from the position they now occupy in Mr. Rhett introduced a bill declaring the pass. He was in favor of providing for pri- Mexico, for the purpose of falling back on a onsent of Congress to acts passed by the States vates as well as officers, and called upon the defensive line. Mr. King, of Massachusetts, eloquently on the table, and the motion was agreed to-

Mr. Haskell (the Colonel of the Tennessee | Mr. Giddings offered a preamble with re regiment) appealed to the sympathies of the ference to a negro man being seized in one o committee. The lady was in her seventy- the boarding houses on Friday last, by negro fourth year, and by the death of her step-son traders, and asking for a committee of five to Mr. Lincoln reviewed the message, denying (Major Brown) she had been deprived of her inquire into all the facts, for the purpose of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, favored the bill. Congress ought to shew that those who peril their lives should receive the gratitude of their the table. The motion was lost-yeas 84,

Mr. Henly and others opposed the bill.presented, and reports from committees made. They were not in favor of legislating in isola- peals taken from the decision of the chair, ted cases. There ought to be a general law. Mr. Giddings modified his resolution, and it Mr. Fawyer thought that eulogiums from was then laid on the table-yeas 94, nays 88. gun, came with a bad grace.

Mr. McLean, Mr. Rockwell, of Connecti- be represented in Congress, etc. cut, and others, were in favor of the bill, and Mr. Cameron moved, that when the Senate | would support it without respect to any other Mr. Haskell replied to Mr. Sawyer; he

thought it was bad grace in those who considered the war to be right, to vote against a pension for the support of one who nurtured Mr. Johnson called up the bill in favor of a gallant soldier who lost his life in the bom-Mr. Sawyer said he intended to vote for the

Mr. Haskell rejoined, and accused Mr. Saw-

gainst the bill, and for general legislation. He have him regularly tried before the Senate, or not further entertained, and that accordingly To sanction the course of the President, said Mr. Giddings was "one time in succes- be disgraced, as a representative body, before voted in the negative. The question was propriate committees the several branches of would be subversive of the Constitution. He sion right," and that, instead of taking the the whole world. If Mr. Polk, the President referred to the claims against Mexico, and de- ground of equality, he had expected to hear of the United States, commenced the war a-Another amendment—that the restoration, Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, dissected the clared that the only reason for rejecting the an old, stereotyped negro speech. He comif made, shall not increase the expenditures of report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and terms offered by that nation, was the fact of menced speaking about Blue Lights and Hartendeavored to shew from the report itself, that the Senate pertinaciously insisting in having ford Convention Federalism, when he was impeached, tried, convicted, and punished, ac-The House then killet the resolution by re- the arguments were false, and that the Secre- the commissioners assemble in this country called to order for irrelevancy, and took his cording to the constitution, for such a grievous offence. The House of Representatives, Several other gentlemen expressed their in passing that resolution, the other day, have affirmed this proposition; and we call on them, in the face of heaven and earth, and ac-

Without acting on the bill, on motion of

Washington, Jan'y 17, 1848.

SENATE. -Mr. Moor, from Maine, appoint- thirtieth Congress, but to proceed in this ed in the place of Mr. Fairfield, deceased, ap- course, or be damned to eternal infamy, thro' direction. He went into a detailed review of withdrawing our troops from Mexico, and for in a peculiarly disagreeable dilemma, and they Court considers the act avowed by the coun-

batteries on the east back of the Rio Grande, Mr. Cameron offered a resolution authori-

tigate the alleged loss of public money in the

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

He had reason to believe there were coun-

talent of this nation, in reference to the war,

laid over until Monday next.

improvement of the harbor at Havre de Grace,

Mr. McLane moved to lay the resolution on

Mr. Wentworth. It is merely a resolution

give notice that I shall debate the resolution.

for supposing that its expenditure would lead

On motion of Mr. Goggin, it was resolved

that the President cause to be communicated

to the House, any correspondence on file, rel-

ative to the duties paid on American tobacco

in England, since 1840, together with any in-

structions given to our diplomatic representa-

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., gave notice of his

Mr. Chase, of Tenn., submitted a resolution

After points of order were raised, and ap-

jects of the war, whether the Mexicans are to

Mr. Turner offered a joint resolution for the

A large number of resolutions of inquiry

IMPEACHMENT OF MR. POLK.

House of Representatives.

Representatives passed a resolution, eighty-

necessarily and unconstitutionally.

five to eighty-one, declaring that the Presi-

The passage of such a resolution is not

stitutional prerogative. Will they do it?

Petersburg Republican, 17th inst.

We have already stated that the House of

annexation of New Mexico and California.

yeas 96, nays 89.

House adjourned.

all juture time.

of inquiry. I call for the yeas and nays.

The Speaker. Then it will lie over.

engineer corps, &c.

to peace, &c.

AND GEN. KEARNY. Mr. Mangum offered a resolution calling We mentioned vesterday, that an exciting upon the President for such correspondence as scene took place on Saturday before the Fremont Court Martial, between Col. Benton and Gen. Kearny, and we regret to find it confirm-Mr. Cass hoped the matter would not el by the report of the proceedings as pub lished in the National Intelligencer. We exwould be improper to make public all the

tract that portion of the proceedings having reference to the unpleasant affair:-Lieut Col. Fremont then made an applicaion for the recall by the Court of Commodore Stockton, to be interrogated by the Court on all the points on which he had been contradicted by Gen'l Kearny in the examination by

On this application the Court was ordered

General Kearny said-" Mr. President Before the Court is cleared I wish to make a

After some remarks from Mr. Allen, the No objection being made-A resolution was adopted, directing the com Gen'l Kearny said-" I consider it due to he dignity of the Court, and the high respect entertain for it, that I should here state that on my last appearance before this court, when was answering questions propounded to me Mr. Butler expressed himself opposed to by the court, the senior counsel of the accused, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, sat in his

insult, and to overawe me. "I ask of this court no action so far as I am THE RETURN OF SANTA ANNA TO original bill. He characterized this bill, as concerned. I am fully capable of taking care of my own honor."

place making mouths and grimaces at me,

which I considered were intended to oftend, to

The President of the court said : "He regretted very much to hear it. He had not observed any thing of it. He referred to the sed to make the most of their numerical power of courts martial under the law in re- strength, and, indeed, are playing with their gard to violations of order in its presence; and authority much in the manner of men who he read the 76th article of the Rules and Articles of War as follows: "No person whatsoever shall use any me-

nacing words, signs, or gestures in presence after times, when excitement has subsided and M. B., in reviewing the incidents which led of a court martial, or shall cause any disorder sober reason rules the mind, they will most or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the probably be made to blush in shame and conpenalty of being punished at the discretion of fusion. They have, apparently, been endeaythe said court martial."

rupted by Col. Jefferson Davis, who said Gen. court as follows: down what I say." He then continued:

tempt a repulsion; and that the campaign was of Gen'l Kearny's examination before this calculated to work injury to the country. court, when he stood in that corner, and when What, for instance, is the public utility, at he twice swore that Col. Fremont had the this time, of the vote declaring that this war originals now of certain papers if he had not was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally destroyed them, he fixed his eyes upon Col. brought on by the President?" Will such a Fremont fixedly and pausingly, and looked declaration by the Representatives of the peoinsultingly and fiendishly at him. The Judge ple have the slightest favorable effect in bring. Advocate, by leading questions, led General ing this war to a close? What sane man in Kearny into a modification of what he had the land can, for one moment, entertain such

to terminate the debate on the reference of the "Mr. President: I rise to bring the attention can imagine the deep mine of hope which such President's message to-day, at 3 o'clock, was of the court to a point of order, which ought, a resolution as that, coming from such a source. I think, to be observed. Remarks reflecting will discover to the whole Mexican nation? Mr. Crisfield offered a resolution requiring upon the integrity of our proceedings are not, It will be calculated to have almost as happy the committee on commerce to inquire into the in my opinion, admissible."

of the Court to punish, but they must first and his gallant army were now prisoners of

Mr. McLane. I withdraw the motion, and ject in rising was to call attention to what ap- ly, be the case, and the war be prolonged in-On motion of Mr. McLane, a resolution was is due to the Court in a comment upon the in- | probably, these same whigs would resolve that adopted calling upon the Secretary of War to tegrity of its proceedings. The gentleman the President had done this also. has said that the Judge Advocate, who is the But this is not the only uncivil act which officer of the Court representing the Govern- the present whig majority in the House of ocean; and also the report of Lt. Abert, of the Mr. Botts offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate

such a proceeding."

tives, with regard to the diminution of the du-On motion of Mr. McKay, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on Postoffices to inquire on what terms the Postmasnorthern and southern mails, and the terms on and afterwards record them.

"When General Kearny fixed his eyes on

Col. Fremont, I determined, if he should attempt again to look down a prisoner, I would look at him. I did this day: and the look of to-day was the consequence of the looks in this Court before. I did to-day look at Gen'l upon the usual proviso He declines to fur-Kearny when he looked at Col. Fremont; and nish the instructions, because in his opinion I looked him down; I looked at him till his such an act, at this time, would be incompati eyes fell-till they fell upon the floor to disturb its order, entertaining as I do the Mr Stephens moved to lay the resolution

highest respect for this Court." The President of the Court said he had ob served Gen'l Kearny look towards Col. Fre ferred to, but not with an insulting expression liteness and kindness.

reporting a bill to repeal all laws sanctioning The hour of 3 having arrived, the President gave the order for the adjournment of the to the strong, nor the race to the swift." Mr. Gayle moved to lay the resolution on

Gen'l Kearny rose and said: "I wish, in the presence of the Court, to say, that I have nough to pucker her mouth. Well she can't never offered the slightest insult to Col. Fremont, either here as a prisoner on this trial or any where, or under any circumstances what-Mr. Tompkins submitted a resolution, The Court here adjourned until Monday, which lies over, asking the President the ob-

when it again assembled at the usual hour, and after some corrections of the journal, the following proceedings were had: The Judge Advocate then read the following as proceedings in closed session:

"And the Court directed it to be entered on DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, were offered, and at half past 3 o'clock the the record, that the matter referred to by the GIGS, SULKEYS, &c. counsel of the accused in the proceedings of a previous day in this court, was not an irregularity; and there was no leading question put to the witness; that the question, as shown by the record, was regular; though the point ALSO-Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bill and subject of the question was not of the smallest importance." dent commenced the Mexican war, both un-

"A written statement was received in closed session from General Kearny, in regard to enough. The House of Representatives must the closing remarks of the counsel on Saturfollow up this declaration, and draw up a bill day

> the statement of the witness be not recorded. And the court made the following order: "The court have before decided, that, to 7th February next. re-called, to answer to such questions as the

And the court decided that the subject be

court may consider necessary to this investiga-"Under that decision, the defence can submit to the court such questions as they desire it to put to Com. Stockton, and the court will consider whether they are necessary to comrecalling him accordingly." go forward with the work, and bring the Pre-

The President of the Court then rose and sident to justice, in the proper way. There is no alternative left to the lower house of the read the following : "The recollections and impressions of the

members of the Court confirm those of the President, as expressed on Saturday, in refer-IN- We cut the above from the New York ence to the looks of the witness on the occasel, of attempting to look down a witness before it, as improper and indecorous; but as it MOLASSES .- 20 bbls new Cuba Molasses. did not come to the notice of the President,

27 16 3

From the Baltimore Clipper, 12th inst. | and the counsel has disclaimed any intention FLARE UP BETWEEN COL. BENTON of disrespect to the Court, no further action will be taken."

Whereupon Col. Benton (the senior coun sel of Lieut. Col. Fremont) arose and left the

Here this unpleasant affair rests for the pres ent, and we hope forever. The following note

from Gen'l Kearny is also published: Washington, Jan'y 10, 1848 General Kearny being in Court requested permission to make a statement. The Court directed the statement to be made in writing and accordingly, the Court then being in clo sed session, General Kearny sent in the fol lowing note, which the Court declined to receive. It was therefore not read in open Court, or placed on the record, but was return.

ed to Gen'l Kearny. It was in the following " Disclaiming in advance the remotest intention of offering the least kind of disrespect to the Court in the following statement, I have to refer the Court to the closing remarks of the senior counsel for the defence, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, which is on the record and as follows: 'I looked him down; I look ed him till his eyes fell-till they fell upon the floor.' That statement is false, and I am prepared to prove it to be false by member of this Court.

"S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen." From the Petersburg Republican, 17th instant MEXICO.

The Whigs, having a small majority in the

seldom taste the sweets of power. But, in the flush of their unexpected victory, they have been instigated to commit acts for which in oring with too much earnestness to tie up the The Hon. Thomas H. Benton, counsel hands of the President, and, if possible, to for Lieut. Col Fremont, then addressed the strike him down. Their legislation has been directed at him, not for public good, but for "I desire the Judge Advocate will take mere party purposes, and they have passed resolutions which, in themselves, are of no "Mr. President: On or about the first day importance except in so far as they may be previously sworn." * * * an opinion? On the contrary, its only legiti-Here a member of the court rose and said : mate effect will be to prolong the war. Who and gratifying an influence upon the minds of Colonel Benton said: "I admit the power that stubborn and deluded people, as if Scott war in their capital. Wait until this resolu-The member above alluded to, again rose tion is published in all the principal Mexican and said: "Mr. President: I wish to be dis- journals, and it will not be long before we tinctly understood that in rising I intended to hear of its effect in adding to the peril of our interpose no impediment to a free and full re- army now in Mexico, and of restoring to an ply, on the part of the senior member of the extraordinary degree that spirit of stubborn counsel for the defence, to the remarks which and sullen resistance in the Mexicans which have been made by Gen'l Kearny. My ob- was almost dead. Should such, unfortunatepeared to mea violation of that respect which | definitely, at the end of another twelve months.

ment, which prosecutes in this case, had put Representatives have done evidently with the a leading question to the witness for the pros- design of inflicting a wound upon the Presiecution, and had thus led him into a modifica- dent, and for no other purpose. Some days tion of that to which he had twice previously since, they adopted a resolution calling upon sworn, These are the words (said the mem- him to communicate to the House, the instrucber) which he had risen to object to, and he tions of the President in reference to the rehoped they would not be permitted to go upon turn of Santa Anna to Mexico. Well, while there was no particular necessity for the act, The member further said: "Mr. President: there was no particular objection to such a It is a well known principle of law that a par- | call, provided it was made in the usual way. y cannot be allowed to put a leading question But these whigs-some of whom, doubtless, o a witness who testifies on the part of that | believe that the whole country belongs to them. party, and especially when it would lead the and that the democrats are but tenants at will, witness to a modification of what he had said. | -thought proper to disregard all the courte-Such a course would have been corrupt in the ous usages of their more courteous predeces-Judge Advocate, and the Court would have sors, and refused to append to their resolution been derelict to its duty to have permitted of enquiry the customary proviso, that the President should not communicate the instruc-It being now a few minutes of 3 o'clock, tions, if in his opinion such a disclosure would when by law the Court must adjourn, the be incompatible with the public interests. No. Judge Advocate requested Col. Benton to con- although Mr. Venable, of N. C., called their tinue his remarks without waiting for the attention to this important omission, one which Judge Advocate to record them, and he, the never had been made before, and which could Judge Advocate, would endeavor to remember | be construed into nothing but a discourteous design and an arrogant spirit, they refu-Col. Benton continued his remarks, accord- sed to follow all the precedents of the past, ng to the recollection of the Judge Advocate, and sent the isolated Resolution to the President as an inperative command. Well, the President has replied to that call, in a spirit becoming his high office and himself. His communication is just such as it would have been had the resolution of the House been couched in the usual terms, and the call based ble with the public interest. He cites the high "As to this Court, I disclaim any intention example of Washington as a precedent, and states that the communication of these instructions might prevent the consummation of negotiations for peace. Of course the whigs were completely astounded at the "bold usurmont during the trial, and on the occasion re- pation of power," by a man whom they desired to trample under foot, and we know not of countenance; on the contrary, he, the Pres- what the conclusion will be. Right glad are ident, thought the expression was one of po- we, however, at this exhibition of firmness on the part of the President, and we trust that the result will prove that the "battle is not always

03- What is the reason a lady can't whistle? Because she can't stop talking long e

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Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c., Which will be sold very low. ISAAC WELLS.

January 21, 1848 TUITION. MHE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in Duplin and the neighboring

ACADEMY, near Kenansville, on Monday, the Grateful for past favors, he hopes to merit continuance of their support.

JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Counties, that he expects to re-open the GROVE

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sale by HOWARD & PEDEN. Jan 217